

LABOR JEERS AT MCKINLEY'S BOOM

Angry Wilmerding Workmen Not Through with It Yet.

MASS MEETING CALLED.
They Will Tell What They Think of Ante-Election Pledges.

"PROSPERITY'S" ILL LUCK.

"This Is a Fake!" Cried the Man Who Had Put Up the Picture as He Tore It Down.

MCKINLEY TURNED TO THE WALL.

The Only Portrait That Escaped That Fate Was Torn to Pieces and the Head and Neck Hung to an Air Brake Rack.

Wilmerding, Pa., May 30.—This borough is throbbing with intense excitement over the suspension of the 300 men employees of the Westinghouse Air Brake Works, last Thursday and the dramatic destruction of President McKinley's portrait and campaign banners that hung in the Westinghouse shops.

The feeling over the matter has culminated in a call for a mass meeting of workmen to be held in the public park tomorrow evening, May 31, under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum. At this meeting there will be a full discussion of the present condition of the workmen here and the promises that had been made to them before the election.

None of those dismissed would allow their names to be used, but others, who are not dependent on the company and have nothing to risk, talked freely of the matter. Their standing in the community lends weight to what they say.

Men Fooled Again.
William Adams, conductor of a news supply depot across the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks from the Westinghouse shops, his business brings him into contact with all the men. He said:

"You know this was not done in a state of anarchy. Last Fall nearly all of these men belonged to the Congressman John Ditzel Republican Club. This organization was rigged out in the finest uniforms worn by any political body in the State, and was reported to have made the best appearance of any party of excursionists that visited Canton. They wore costly macintoshes and carried gold-colored umbrellas as a harbinger of prosperity.

"The latter failed to materialize, and when the men received their notices of dismissal because of poor times, they declared they were fooled again. One man, who had put up some banners as relics of the campaign, started a stampede for their removal. He said, pointing to one banner: 'This is a fake,' and pulled it down. A picture of McKinley was removed next. It was a scene of McKinley pulling back a curtain and showing a mill in full operation. On the other side was a scene of foreign countries bringing their silver to the United States mints. The picture was the result of President McKinley's declaration that it would be better to open the mints than the mints of the United States.

Hang Up by the Neck.
"This was pulled down by the angry men, who tore it into shreds, threw it on the floor and violently trampled upon the pieces. The men were furious, and at that particular moment would have stopped at nothing. A life-size portrait of McKinley was then attacked, and after being pulled down, was also thrown on the floor. It was badly disfigured, but the head and neck were left in one piece. One man picked this up, and, tying a rope around the neck, hung it to a rack, an arrangement for testing airbrakes. Then the men left the fitting room.

"There were a number of other pictures of McKinley distributed throughout the works, and when the destruction occurred many of them were turned with the face toward the wall. I know this to be a fact, particularly in the carpenter shop."

Men Are for Silver.
Justice of the Peace H. E. Kennedy said: "George Jacobs was an officer of the John Ditzel Club and the club's orator at Canton. He was employed in the fitting department of the works. On receiving his notice of dismissal he in disgust attempted to pull down McKinley's portrait and the picture of the mill. A cheer arose from the employees gathered about him and another young man jumped forward and compelled him to stop. The men who tore down the pictures were not the same men who were employed in the fitting department and that it was not its fault that such action was taken. All that was needed an hour after the pictures were destroyed was a leader, and every man in the works would have followed any kind of a transparency indicating their disgust at a failure of the advance agent of prosperity."

When the John Ditzel Club went to Canton the first man in the line to shake hands with Mr. McKinley was Joseph Walker. He took particular pride in his personal acquaintance with the Presidential candidate, as was one of the oldest employees of the Westinghouse Air Brake Works, and when the company began to retrench on account of hard times after his friend McKinley was elected, he was the first to wage plank. One of the men who was suspended but who expects to be reinstated, said: "These banners and pictures were not removed by an excited mob, but by intelligent men, who, in sober earnestness, desire it to be known how they look upon the broken promises of prosperity. The men had no grievances against the company, for they knew that the works are overstocked. We are simply disgusted with the situation of affairs all over the country and are disappointed at the promises of the Republicans. Times are worse now than they were last Summer."

WHAT WASHINGTON SAYS.

Hanna's Silence Offset by Vigorous Declarations from His Fellow Members of the Senate.

Washington, May 30.—Senator Hanna positively refused to discuss the Wilmerding

ADVANCE AGENT OF PROSPERITY.



DISCHARGED WORKMEN IN WILMERDING, PA., SHOW WHAT THEY THINK OF MCKINLEY'S PROSPERITY.

dung incident, but the following statements show how it is regarded here:
SENATOR JAMES K. JONES, of Arkansas, Chairman National Democratic Committee—A episode at Wilmerding is simply the logic of events. It is a natural result, and such affairs will continue. They will multiply and increase until there is a change in the financial conditions of the United States. Falling prices result in falling wages. If continued in persistently, while Republicans are boasting of no loss in wages, the average has been increased enormously because the number of men at work has been decreased and the hours of work lessened. In no particular cases have the employers made large reductions of wages for fear of the labor unions.

Such happenings prove that one of two things must occur. There must either be a financial change such as the reorganization of silver or the establishment of bimetalism, or there must be a continuous decline in prices. In the latter event there must necessarily be a decline in wages.
SENATOR MARTIN BUTLER, of North Carolina, Chairman Populist National Committee—The only surprising thing to me in this demonstration is the fact that it should be the first noted. I look for many more such outbreaks before long, and the execution of the Republican party that may be expected before the end of the McKinley reign, will take even harsher form than the destruction of a few paltry pictures. The party that deceived the workmen at the polls last Autumn, by frightening them into voting against the Democratic party, because it was represented to mean half wages and a depreciation of the value of their earnings, must fulfil their promise in better fashion or the people that trusted them and placed their welfare in the hands of Hanna et al. will demand an accounting in full.

It is hard to see where any good results can be secured by increasing the output of manufactured goods if there is no market for them and it is just as hard to foresee what will happen after the tariff bill of the Republican party has been passed and the people who looked to it for relief are left without hope of further remedy for their condition.

I have in my possession now a copy of a telegram sent by Hanna to some parties in the West which I will use in my speech on the tariff. This telegram directs a reduction in the wages of the men working for the mine owners' trust, of which he is one of the trustees. I shall not make it public as yet, but will see that it eventually forms a part of the record.

HORN OF PLENTY EMPTY.

No Sign of the Return of Prosperity and Thousands of Toilers in Idleness.

Although expressed in a less dramatic way the feeling of New York workmen over the failure of campaign promises is apparently just as bitter as that of the 300 suspended men of Wilmerding. In Pennsylvania, who tore from a wall of the Westinghouse Air Brake Works a portrait of President McKinley heralding him as the advance agent of prosperity.

Wilmerding is scarcely more than a village; so small, in fact, that the loss of work by these 300 is a local calamity. The Greater New York is as to Wilmerding in size as a mountain to a mound, but labor experts say the army of idle men is as great in proportion here as in the Pennsylvania town. There it is numbers out of work can be easily counted; in New York the idle can only be estimated by thousands. The discharge of men by a factory or a contractor is such a commonplace occurrence, in fact, that it receives but passing notice. Workmen regard themselves as fortunate if given employment on half time, and those forced into idleness and comfort only in the thought that they

belong to an army approaching in size that of the army at work.

At the meetings of the Central Labor Union and the Federation of Labor yesterday not a delegate could be found who had noticed a ray of light in the clouds. They all agreed only in the opinion that the clouds are darkening. Wages, they say, have not been out to any great extent since the election of McKinley, because the price of labor then was at rock bottom, but every day since November 4 the number at work has diminished. The hope of a revival of industries with the Spring trade has vanished as the season advances, and now the era of Summer dullness is nearly at hand.

No Harvest for Paper Hangers.

For the paper hangers, for instance, this should be the harvest time, but of the 1,500 in the trade only half are at work. Housewives are enduring soiled and smoky walls even after their Spring housecleaning, and apparently the wise men of the Wall Paper Trust look for a continuance of the era of economy, because of the factories in the Trust nearly all have laid off one-third of their men. Among the factories, the working forces of which have been reduced, are those of Warren Fuller, Robert Graves Co., Hoefler & Balck, and Beck, Hobbs & Nairs. Each of these require from 300 to 400 men, boys and girls when running with a full complement. They now give work to from 200 to 300.

"We have noticed, too," said H. J. Park, the Paper Hangers' delegate, "that more cheap labor is used than ever before. Men with the skill of a bill poster are engaged on important jobs. In good times they would not be allowed to hang paper on a garret wall."

Of the 35,000 cigarmakers in the metropolitan district it is estimated that 7,000 are idle. The tendency in the trade is shown by the fact that Gandall's tobacco factory recently reduced wages from \$1 to \$2 a thousand. Many other factories have either cut prices or resorted to making model cigars. The use of machines, has thrown hundreds out of work. The cigars turned out are not as good, of course, and the cigarmakers conclude that because of the hard times consumers are satisfied with the inferior article. Among the factories that have reduced their forces is that of M. Stauberg, which has laid off sixty men within two weeks. About 200 are left at work.

One of the things responsible for the dullness in the cigar trade is the Cuban war. This has forced the price of Havana tobacco so high that to economize manufacturers are turning out machine made cigars, which are sold at the same price as those made by hand were formerly. The cigarmakers cling to the belief that peace in Cuba means the return of prosperity to them, and they recoil with a degree of bitterness that the intervention in the war by this country, which was promised during the campaign, has not taken place.

Iron Workers Idle.

The iron molders are having a particularly hard time of it this Spring. Most of them were McKinleyites during the campaign, because of the promise that protection, even the prospect of it, would put

new life into every branch of the iron business. There are about 2,500 molders in the metropolitan district, and not over half are on pay rolls. Those of the other half are lucky if they have work three days in the week.

The Bliss Iron Works, in Jay street, Brooklyn, are employing but half of the complement of forty men. The Legerwood Iron Works, in South Brooklyn, have but seventeen out of fifty men at work. The Smith & Luckweyn works run four days a week with twelve men. John Good's establishment for manufacturing machinery used in rope making is closed and no promise is made that it will open soon. Duffy's Kent avenue works are being run four days a week with one-third of the usual force of thirty men. Bell & Effe have fifteen out of thirty men at work five days a week in their Kent avenue works. Magee's works, in Long Island City, are running but half time, and Richard Brown & McDonnell's, in Long Island City, are giving employment to fifteen men instead of fifty.

Fish's works in Greenpoint, have only half of the complement of forty men. The same is true in practically all the foundries and in all the other branches of the iron trade. Although plans are now sold on easy instalments, the state of the trade indicates that the public has not enough confidence in the promise of prosperity to buy freely. Still, there are some who could not easily be replaced, there have been but few discharged. In some of the branches, however, there has been a cut in wages of 15

PRIESTLY PAGEANT IN A FOREST.

Processional March of the
Ancient Order of St.
Francis.

A JUBILEE TO THE POPE.

Through Thirty Acres of Consecrated Ground the Pilgrims Moved.

The silver jubilee of Pope Leo XIII. as a member of the Third Order of St. Francis of Assisi was celebrated yesterday at Butler, N. J., with imposing ceremonies. A train consisting of six coaches left the Pennsylvania depot at 8:30 a. m., crowded with Catholics from New York and Brooklyn. The journey was in the nature of a pilgrimage to St. Anthony's shrine, a consecrated spot, in charge of a community of Franciscan Friars, near the town of

This is the home of a guard who is stationed there night and day to protect the shrines. The bell tolled as the procession passed through the grounds yesterday. After the order of service had been read the pilgrims retraced their steps to St. Anthony's shrine, a quaint and picturesque chapel overlooking Ranapo Mountain. Here it is that the miraculous "agonizatorio" is daily recited before the altar erected to St. Anthony of Padua. His feast day is June 13, and is annually observed with solemnity. The interior of the shrine is a study in rustic art. It is the handwork of the industrious friars, and the ceiling is in sky blue, dotted with stars. The walls are made of slag, the refuse of factory furnaces, and scintillate with diamond dust. In the rear of the shrine is the blessed well of St. Anthony. On the return to the Shrine of St. Anthony, Mr. Martindale administered the holy sacrament, and dismissed the worshippers.

TRUST TIES UP CLARITY.
Combine of Shipbuilders and Owners Prevents the Shipping of Grain to Sufferers in India.

Washington, May 30.—From Calcutta comes the news that the cholera stricken people of India greatly need the grain which the people of the West, in the munificence of their charity, have contributed, and here in Washington the spectacle is presented of Republicans, who control legislation, refusing to provide a means of transportation for fear that by so doing they will tread on the toes of a trust.

The trust, in this instance is that of the

PATH CLEARED FOR SENATE SCORCHERS.

Shrubbery at the Capitol
Was in the Way and
Had to Go.

ARCHITECT WAS IGNORED.

Sergeants-at-Arms from Both
Houses Combined Forces and
Removed the Obstructions.

Washington, May 30.—The sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and the sergeant-at-arms of the House yesterday attacked the shrubbery of the Capitol grounds, and in a few hours created more havoc and destruction than would have resulted from a small cyclone.

The bicycle was primarily responsible for this outrage upon the landscape gardener who planned and planted the grounds. Or late a number of Senators and Representatives have taken to the wheel, and their scorching to and from the Capitol has been made particularly dangerous by the masses of shrubbery cluttered thickly where the paths of the Capitol grounds cross. It is impossible, for instance, for Chandler, dashingly madly along for Chandler is a scorching to the ponderously approaching form of Allen on Jones, both larger men than Chandler, but slower of speed, and the consequence is likely to be a collision at any time between these knights of the wheel.

Yesterday, therefore, Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, of the Senate, and Sergeant-at-Arms Clark, of the House, went forth into the grounds and cut down, with the aid of about thirty colored laborers, great masses of Chinese and Japanese quince bushes and various other shrubs heretofore thought ornamental. In this fashion a row hangs imminent between the sergeants-at-arms and the architect of the Capitol, who has exclusive charge of the lands about the Capitol building. He has not been consulted, and may resent this incursion into his territory.

CONSECRATED THE CHAPEL.

Ceremonies at Good Council Farm Presided

Over by the Archbishop.
The services in connection with the consecration of the large, new chapel of the Divine Compassion, at White Plains, which was built by the sisters of the Divine Compassion, for the use of the children and Sisters at the Good Council Farm, were begun on Sunday evening.

Archbishop Corrigan was in charge of the ceremonies, assisted by Rev. Bishop Farley, Right Rev. Mr. Mooney, Rev. Father Matthew Taylor, of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament; John Conway, of St. Francis Xavier's Church; Joseph Marchant, chaplain of the convent; John Edwards, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception; Charles H. Colton, of St. Stephen's Church; James W. Connelly, secretary to the Archbishop; J. W. Kelly, of St. John's Church; Bishop McDonnell, Father Lander, Father Nevey, of the Cathedral, and Father Martheau.

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DISCHARGED WORKMEN IN WILMERDING, PA., SHOW WHAT THEY THINK OF MCKINLEY'S PROSPERITY.

This year there were observed nine days' devotion preceding the jubilee, which will be followed by a triduum, or three days' service, closing on Wednesday. Monsignor Sebastian Martindale, the Apostolic Delegate to America, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., arrived there on Friday and has conducted the chief ceremonies.

St. Francis, who founded the order in commemoration of which yesterday's services were held, was born September 20, 1182. In 1209 the order was founded. Pope Leo sent his apostolic blessing to those who took part in the celebration yesterday and has granted special favors to the shrine for a year.

The services were begun at 11 o'clock by Mr. Martineau, who celebrated pontifical high mass. He was assisted by Very Rev. Father Deane, of Philadelphia, Provincial of the Augustinians in the United States, and Rev. Father Eusebius, Order of Saint Francis, of Butler, who for the occasion were deacons of honor. The assistant priests were Very Rev. Baudinelli, Provincial of the Passionists of West Hoboken, Monastery, and Father Albert, rector of St. Anthony's Church. Father Bernadine, Guardian of St. Stephen's Monastery, Croaglan, N. Y., acted as deacon and subdeacon. The morning sermon was delivered by Rev. William O'Brien, Paragon, ex-Provincial of the New York-Maryland Province, of the Society of Jesus. After an intermission of an hour Rev. Father Eusebius delivered a sermon in German, followed by a benediction with the blessed sacrament.

At 3 o'clock the pilgrims began their march. There were two divisions, one composed of English speaking members, under the leadership of Father Eusebius, and the other, under the charge of Father Albert, who conducted his ceremonies in German.

The lead were three lads clad in ermine robes, one bearing a golden staff, the other two carrying small American flags. They came a long line of youths and misses carrying banners, the latter dressed in white and wearing on their bare heads wreaths of white flowers. Following these came about a hundred young ladies dressed in festive robes, some with white veils, others wearing blue and white robes, and the others, under the charge of Father Albert, who conducted his ceremonies in German.

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The singular beauty of the general effect, the harmonious blending of nature and art, was inspiring. When each shrine was reached in turn a prayer was offered by the priest and then a chorus of voices, comprising the entire gathering, burst out in praise. The character of these shrines is unique. The exterior and interior are covered with the rough bark of trees cut down in the forest. In one, the Chapel of St. Rochus, the patron saint of contagious diseases, wounds and bodily afflictions, is a bell tower, and a guard house at its side.

American shipbuilders and its offshoot, the combination of owners of American vessels engaged in coastwise trade. No American ship can be found to carry the grain to India. An American firm of shipowners, whose vessels happen to have been built abroad, stands ready to take the grain free of cost to the Government, asking in return only the right that their ships so used may be given American registry.

This means the saving of thousands of dollars to the Government, the prompt delivery of the grain, and no harm to anybody. But the shipbuilders fight it because they want to force the building of all ships at their docks, the shipowners oppose it because they want no interference with their monopoly, and the Republicans stand by the trust.

THEOSOPHISTS AROUSED.

The Boston Tax Suit Explained by Miss Stabler, of the Local Society.

The Theosophists of this city were considerably stirred by the report sent out from Boston and printed in all the New York newspapers last week to the effect that the Boston Theosophists had been hauled in an attempt to "dodge taxes," and that the Massachusetts court had at the same time decided that Theosophy was not a religion.

Mrs. Anna M. Stabler, president of the H. P. B. Theosophical Society, of No. 142 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, said yesterday:

"We could not understand the reports, because Theosophists don't believe in tax dodging. No attempt has ever been made to secure exemption from taxes on the headquarters building in this city. Then, too, the stories looked very doubtful, because, while Theosophy is a synthesis of religion, science and philosophy, the society has never wished to be regarded religious in an ecclesiastical sense.

"For test purposes, the New England Theosophical Corporation brought a friendly suit, but before the case could receive legal attention by the Supreme Judicial Court it was necessary for it to pass through one of the lower courts. The judges there, understanding the intent of the action, made exactly the ruling desired—that is, he rendered no decision at all."

ST. PAUL'S CORNER STONE.

Lutherans Celebrate the Laying of It with

Impressive Services.

The corner stone of the new church edifice of the oldest Lutheran congregation in Harlem was laid yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock with simple but impressive services.

The edifice now in course of erection is that of the St. Paul's Evangelical German Lutheran Church, and is located on the north side of West One Hundred and Twenty-third street, near Seventh avenue. \$25,000, and it is expected that \$25,000 more will be spent in decorations and in furnishing.

A chorus of fifty voices from the Luther League Chorus of New York sang the anthem "Trust Ye in the Mighty God," under the direction of Emanuel Schmalz; George D. Boschen, organist. After the recitation of Scripture verses the hymn "Lord, Help Us in Our Building" was sung. Reading of the Psalm followed.

After a heartfelt prayer by Rev. Haas, the lowering of the stone upon the base it is to occupy so long was accomplished.